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grippe, 1; gastric fever, 3; measles, 1; dysentery, 2; tetanus, 1; enteritis, 2; peripneumonia, 1; whooping cough, 2; cholera infantile, 1; from all other causes, 22.

Two bills of health were issued during the week: September 8, steamship *Condor*, from St. Francis, cleared for New York; no passengers. September 11, steamship *Colombia*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin and 1 steerage passengers from here; 2 cabin and 7 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure. Passengers were all examined; also 25 pieces of baggage. Vessel fumigated and 4 certificates of immunity issued.

The Ecuadorean consul at Payta, Peru, reports to the superior board of health that bubonic plague is spreading rapidly in that port and attacking persons of the better class in that locality. According to the last cable there were 16 cases and 2 deaths.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Report from Liverpool—Death rate for the year 1904—Decline of tubercular diseases in Great Britain—Demolition of insanitary buildings.

The following is received from Consul Boyle under date of August 25, 1905:

[From report of the Health Department.]

The death rate in Liverpool for 1904 was 21.9 per thousand of the population, which is slightly below the average rate during the nine years (1895–1904) since the extension of the city boundaries. The great infant mortality reported was attributed largely to impurities in the milk.

With the exception of Ireland, the report states that the decline in tubercular diseases during the last twenty years has been marked in both sexes throughout Great Britain, but much more marked in the female than the male. The principal cause assigned for this difference is that the improvement in the houses by the operations against insanitary property has given the advantage to the women who spend a longer time in their homes. Great progress is being made in Liverpool in the tearing down of insanitary dwellings and the substitution in their place of houses of approved modern construction which are inspected weekly to see that they are kept in a sanitary condition. A pronounced reduction in the annual death rate in localities where this has been done has always followed. There are in Liverpool at this time about 1,670 completed sanitary tenements with 500 more approaching completion, all owned by and under the control of the corporation.

Report from Belfast—Mortality from tuberculosis.

Consul Knabenshue reports, August 29, as follows:

The report of the registrar-general at Dublin for the quarter ended June 30, 1905, shows that the deaths in Ireland from all forms of tubercular disease for the period named reached a total of 2,984. This represents an annual rate of 2.72 per cent per thousand of population, and is 15.2 per cent of the total number of deaths within the

quarter. In other words, of every 100 deaths in Ireland within the three months ended on the above date 15.2 were the result of tuberculosis in some form.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever at Zacapa and Gualan.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Yellow fever is present at Zacapa and Gualan, on the Guatemala Railroad.

A bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 14	Katie	Mobile via Belize.	24

SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

Livingston has remained free from yellow fever since July 30, when the last known case died. Since August 1 the health of the port has been good. During the month of August there was a total of 7 deaths, and from September 1 to date there have been 6 deaths, whereas in June and July the deaths were about 25 to 26 per month.

Puerto Barrios has remained free from fever so far this season, but is in danger of infection from the infected zone on the railroad.

The situation at Zacapa and Gualan, from reports received here, continues bad. In one report it was stated that there were over 400 cases of the fever in Zacapa during the first part of September and that there were from 18 to 20 deaths a day. As far as I can learn this is the first time that yellow fever has ever been known in Zacapa and Gualan. As the population of these places is, therefore, nonimmune, which would account for the large number of cases, and as the natives, who are Indians and Indian and Spanish mixture, offer only a poor resistance even to the malarial fevers, naturally the death rate will be high. So far I have heard of very few deaths among the foreign element.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended September 23, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.